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PATENT APPLICATION

Applicants: **Alwyn J. VOORMAN, Phaedra Z. G. MENSEN**

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SUBMISSION OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

In connection with the above-captioned application, applicants enclose the following certified priority document to support the claim to priority:

European Appl. No. 02079113.3; filed September 30, 2002.

Respectfully submitted,

January 19, 2004

Peter L. Michaelson
Peter L. Michaelson, Attorney
Reg. No. 30,090
Customer No. 007265
(732) 530-6671



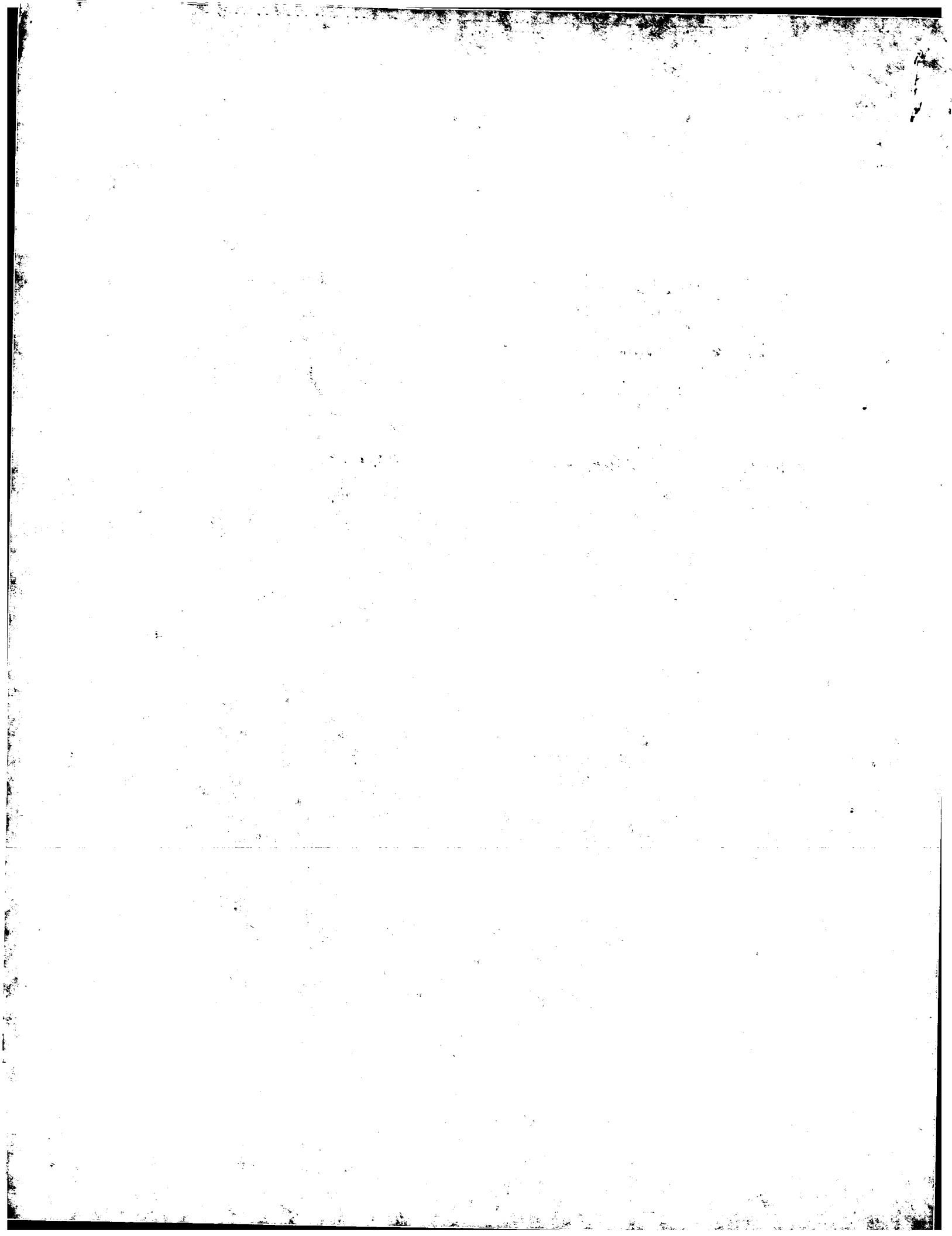
MICHAELSON & ASSOCIATES
Counselors at Law
Parkway 109 Office Center
328 Newman Springs Road
P.O. Box 8489
Red Bank, New Jersey 07701

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Signature Reg. No.

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Attestation

Die angehefteten Unterlagen stimmen mit der ursprünglich eingereichten Fassung der auf dem nächsten Blatt bezeichneten europäischen Patentanmeldung überein.

The attached documents are exact copies of the European patent application described on the following page, as originally filed.

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet européen spécifiée à la page suivante.

Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

02079113.3

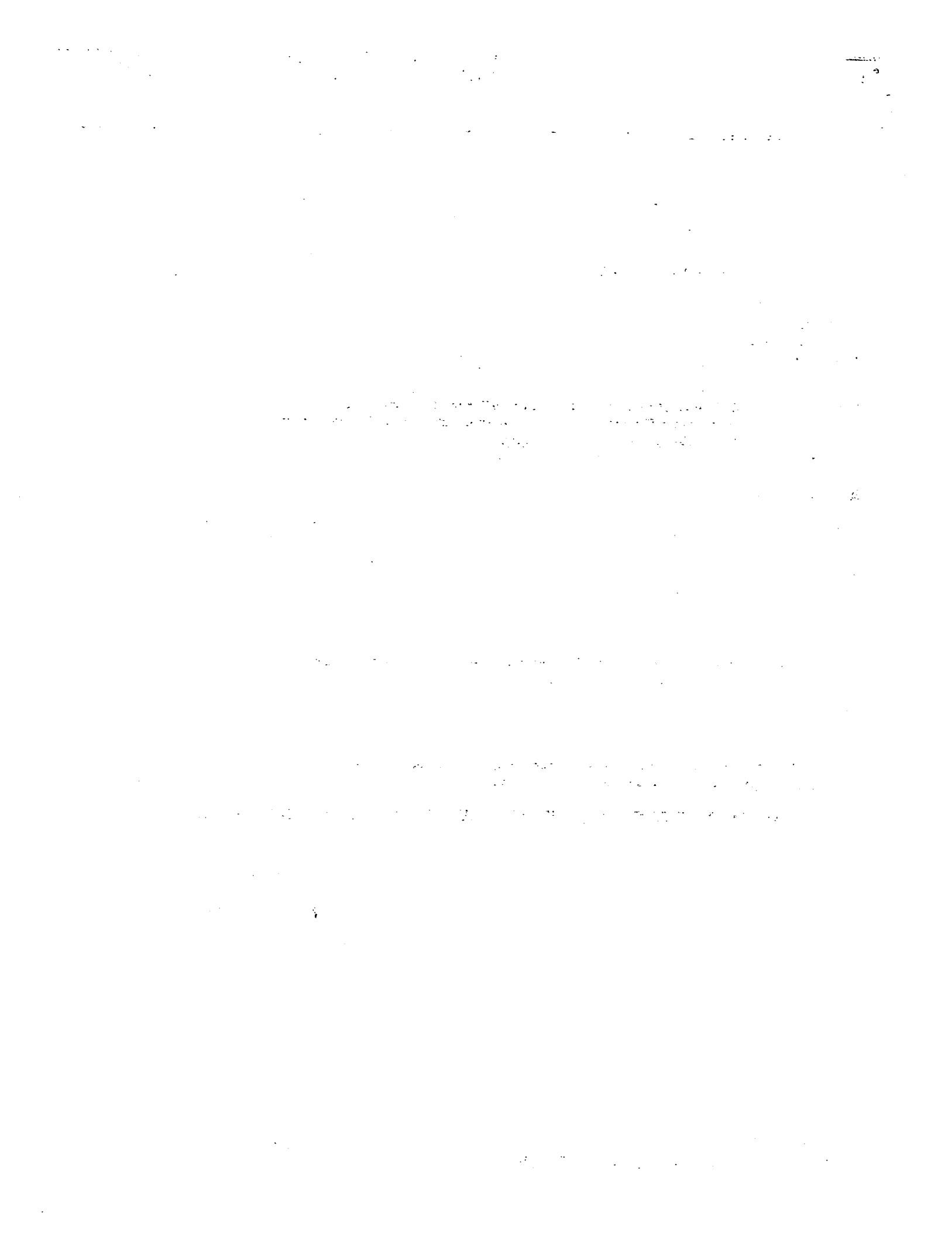
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Call: Peter L. Michaelson, Esq.
(732) 530-6671

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts:
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office

Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p.o.

R C van Dijk





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Anmelder/Applicant(s)/Demandeur(s):

Koninklijke KPN N.V.
Stationsplein 7
9726 AE Groningen
PAYS-BAS

Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.
If no title is shown please refer to the description.
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se referer à la description.)

Service accounting system and method

In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en) / Priority(ies) claimed /Priorité(s)
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1. *What is the best way to learn?*

There are many ways to learn. Some people learn best by reading books or listening to lectures. Others learn best by doing things themselves or by talking to others. It's important to find the way that works best for you.

2. *How can I stay motivated?*

Motivation is important for learning. You can stay motivated by setting goals for yourself and by finding ways to make learning fun. You can also stay motivated by rewarding yourself for reaching your goals.

3. *What are some effective study techniques?*

Effective study techniques include creating a study plan, breaking down large amounts of information into smaller, more manageable pieces, and using active learning methods like flashcards or quizzes. It's also important to take breaks and get enough sleep.

4. *How can I improve my memory?*

Memory can be improved by using mnemonic devices, repeating information out loud, and creating associations between new information and things you already know. It's also important to get enough sleep and exercise.

5. *What are some common mistakes to avoid when learning?*

Common mistakes to avoid when learning include multitasking, staying up late at night, and not taking breaks. It's also important to avoid distractions and to stay focused on the task at hand.

6. *How can I overcome learning challenges?*

Learning challenges can be overcome by seeking help from teachers or tutors, breaking down tasks into smaller steps, and using different learning styles. It's also important to stay positive and to keep trying even if you don't immediately understand something.

7. *What are some tips for staying organized while learning?*

Staying organized while learning is important for success. Tips for staying organized include creating a study plan, using a calendar to track deadlines, and keeping notes organized in a notebook or digital document.

8. *How can I make learning more enjoyable?*

Making learning more enjoyable can help you stay motivated and engaged. Tips for making learning more enjoyable include finding ways to connect new information to things you already know, using interactive tools like games or quizzes, and finding ways to apply what you've learned to real-world situations.

9. *What are some ways to stay focused during long study sessions?*

Staying focused during long study sessions can be challenging. Tips for staying focused include taking breaks, using a timer, and finding a quiet place to work. It's also important to avoid distractions and to stay hydrated and energized.

10. *How can I evaluate my own learning progress?*

Evaluating your own learning progress is important for improvement. You can do this by tracking your grades, keeping a journal of what you've learned, and seeking feedback from teachers or peers. It's also important to reflect on what worked well and what didn't, and to use this information to guide future learning.

Title**SERVICE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND METHOD**Field of the invention

5 The present invention is related to a service accounting system containing one or more service accounts, in particular for mobile/cellular communication services. More specifically, a service accounting system connected to a main accounting system, part of a main account being 10 transferable to a service account, and the use thereof are disclosed.

Background of the invention

With the existing emerging differentiation in mobile 15 communication services, such as the differentiation in voice connections, data transportation, portal access and content access in mobile data communication systems, users of these services loose insight and control over what is being paid for which service. Especially users using 20 services on a prepaid basis feel the need to control their expenses. On the other hand there is a need by service providers to control the balance of differentiated services and take specific actions per differentiated service. These service providers can be different parties.

25 A common way to use and pay for communication services today, is to have one main account from which all services are paid for. For example in a mobile communications system suitable for GSM (speech) and GPRS (data) this main account can be a prepaid account from which the user pays for 30 conversations, data transportation, access to mobile internet portals such as an i-mode portal and access to paid content services such as a paid website for weather information. If the main account has insufficient balance

the user is unable to use any service. This could even mean that upgrading the balance on the main account is not possible using the communication system.

The prior art document WO02/11460 describes a method for enabling a second set of services and disabling a first set of services when the balance for the first set of services reaches a minimum limit. By having a service for upgrading the balance in the second set of services the user will be able to upgrade the balance on the main account, even though the balance of the main account is insufficient to use the first set of services.

What is lacking in the prior art document of WO02/11460 is a method to differentiate services into differentiated service accounts in order to give better control over what is being paid for which service, and to be able to start specific actions when the balance of a specific service reaches a predefined limit.

Problem definition

Thus the prior art fails to disclose a solution to deal with the accounting of differentiated services. In particular there is no good solution to give users insight and control over what is paid for which differentiated service. Also for service providers there is no good solution to take actions on a differentiated service account basis.

Aim of the invention

The aim of the invention is to provide a solution to deal with the accounting of differentiated services. In particular a solution is provided to give users control over their expenses on a differentiated service basis. Also

to service providers a solution is to be provided to take actions on a differentiated services account basis.

Summary of the invention

5 The present invention provides a solution to deal with the accounting of differentiated services. In particular a solution is provided to give users insight and control over their expenses on a differentiated service basis. Also to service providers a solution is provided to 10 take actions on a differentiated services account basis.

In the present invention a service accounting system is connected to a main accounting system. The service accounting system comprises one or more service accounts, 15 which can be used for differentiated services, optionally comprising a classification. The main accounting system comprises a main account, which can be a postpaid or prepaid account. A by the classification predetermined part of the main account can be transferred to the service 20 account. The classification can be such that any part of the main account can be transferred. In this case the transferable part can be set manually for example. Besides the service accounting system can be arranged for transmitting a recharging request to the main accounting 25 system. The recharging request comprises a requested amount of money, which can be determined by the classification. The recharging request can be transmitted when the service account reaches a predefined level such as a minimum level, but it is also possible that other situations lead to a 30 recharging request such as reaching a predefined point of time. A recharging request can even be transmitted on an end user request, i.e. manually.

The service account can have a non-monetary balance, i.e. a balance of something other than money such as an integer value representing an amount of kilobytes. The non-monetary balance can be calculated from a monetary balance,
5 i.e. consisting of an amount of money, transferred from the main account to the service account.

In case a service account has insufficient balance or the main account has insufficient balance, the service accounting system can take actions based on the
10 classification, i.e. take specific actions per service account. A specific action can be the disallowance of usage of a service associated to the classification.

In case there are two or more service accounts, the service accounts can comprise a priority identification
15 making it possible to deal with the service accounts in the order of their priority.

The invention also relates to the methods used in the service accounting system.
20

Brief description of the drawings

Fig.1 represents an example of a system according to the present invention.
25 Fig.2 represents an example of a system according to the present invention using a service mediator.

Detailed description of the invention

For the purpose of teaching of the invention, preferred embodiments of the method and system of the
30 invention are described in the sequel. It will be apparent to the person skilled in the art that other alternative and equivalent embodiments of the invention can be conceived and reduced to practice without departing from the true

spirit of the invention, the scope of the invention being limited only by the appended claims as finally granted.

Fig.1 shows an example of a system according to the invention.

A main accounting system (1) comprises a main account (2). This main account (2) can be a postpaid account, i.e. the balance of the account is upgraded after using paid services. This main account (2) can also be a prepaid account, i.e. the balance of the account has to be sufficient or else upgraded prior to using paid services. The main account (2) is the account all services are paid from.

Prior to the present invention the services would be paid for directly from the main account. In the present invention this is not the case. Therefore the main accounting system (1) is connected to a service accounting system (3). This service accounting system (3) contains at least one service account (4). This service account (4) is used for classified services and can be identified by a classification (5). With the existing emerging differentiation in services, such as the differentiation in data transportation, portal access and content access in mobile data communication systems, it is preferable that each of these differentiated services has a unique classification and service account. The services can be paid for from the corresponding service accounts. In case a service is not part of a classified service account it is still possible to use the main account directly. According to an embodiment of the present invention the service accounts can have a priority identification (6) making it possible to deal with the service accounts in the order of their priority.

As an example the situation as described above will be worked out in more detail. Assume there is a user in a prepaid mobile communications system suitable for speech

- 5 (GSM) and data (GPRS). This user has to pay separately for voice communications via GSM, data transportation via GPRS, access to a mobile internet portal such as an i-mode portal and access to paid content services such as a paid website for weather information. In this example the main account
- 10 10 (2) is a prepaid account. Prior to using the telecommunications system the user upgraded the balance on the prepaid account (2). Three classes of services (5) are defined: one for GPRS data transportation, one for access to the i-mode portal and one for access to paid content
- 15 15 services. Each of the services (4) belonging to the classes (5) will be paid for from the corresponding service account (4). Voice communications via GSM will be paid for directly from the main prepaid account (2).

- To be able to use the classified services the user has
- 20 20 to transfer part of the main prepaid account (2) to the service accounts (4). This can be done manually or automatically. It is likely that for the i-mode portal a fixed price per month has to be paid. For such a service money could be transferred from the prepaid account (2) to
- 25 25 the i-mode portal service account (4) automatically on the first day of the month by transmitting a recharging request to the main accounting system (1). As an extra service to the user a notification of recharging can be sent via SMS or email. The amount of money requested can be determined
- 30 30 by the classification (5) of the service account (4). It could be possible that the user wishes to pay for more than one month in advance, in which case manually recharging should be possible as well. For some content services the

user might wish not to use them anymore. Therefore for these as content services classified services manually transference of money from the prepaid account (2) to the service account (4) is desirable. Data transportation is often charged for in kilobytes directly. This means that the user pays an amount of money for a certain amount of kilobytes. These kilobytes will be added to the corresponding service account (4), so in effect money is transferred from the main prepaid account (2) to the service accounting system (3), a number of kilobytes is calculated from the transferred amount of money and a number of kilobytes is stored in the service account (4). The user can control the amount of data that can be sent and received, thus limiting the usage of mobile data communications, by manually adding the desired amount of kilobytes to the service account. It can be desirable to be able to use the data communications medium at all time. In this case a predefined minimum level of kilobytes in the service account (4) could trigger a recharging request to the main prepaid account (2), ensuring enough balance in the service account (4).

Assuming there was enough money on the main prepaid account (2) the service accounts (4) now contain enough balance to use the services. The user knows how much money or kilobytes are transferred to each service class, making it possible to control the expenses on a service class basis.

Having separate service accounts (4) per classification (5) makes it possible to take specific actions when a service account (4) has insufficient balance.

For example when the data traffic service account (4) is empty, i.e. all kilobytes are used up, the user can be denied the possibility to browse the mobile internet or send and receive emails. To notify the user access can be 5 granted to one page only showing a message to buy kilobytes.

When the i-mode portal service account (4) is empty and recharging is not set to automatically, the user can be denied the possibility to browse the mobile internet as 10 well in case browsing is only possible through the portal. To notify the user, access can be granted to one page only showing a message to transfer money to the i-mode portal service account (4).

15 Having separate service accounts (4) per classification (5) makes it also possible to take specific actions when the main prepaid account (2) has insufficient balance to transfer to one or more of the service accounts (4).

20 When there is insufficient balance to transfer to the data traffic service account (4) or to the i-mode portal service account (4) the user can be allowed to access only one page showing a message to upgrade the prepaid balance.

When the content services service account (4) needs 25 recharging when the main prepaid balance is empty, the user can be denied access to the content services or the subscriptions to the content services can be terminated. Browsing the mobile internet and using email can still be possible though.

30

Prioritizing the service accounts (4) can make it possible to recharge service accounts (4) in a specific order. For example it can be desirable to recharge the

content services service account (4) first, because subscriptions to the content services might be terminated when not able to transfer balance from the main prepaid account (2) to the service account (4). Any prioritization 5 can be used as seems desirable.

A service mediator system (7) (patent pending, application number EP02076362.9) to deal with providing services to the user and with the payment issues, thus 10 controlling the balance on the service accounts (4), is in use at KPN Mobile the Netherlands B.V. Fig.2 shows an example of a system including a service mediator system (7).

The service mediator system (7) can be used to handle 15 recharging requests from the service accounting system (3) and to transfer balance from the main accounting system (1) to the service accounting system (3). Also the service mediator system (7) is able to notify a user when there is too little balance on the prepaid account.

20 The service mediator system (7) can perform the specific actions when a service account (4) has insufficient balance or when the main account (2) has insufficient balance.

Claims

1. A service accounting system (3) comprising at least one service account (4), the service account (4) comprising a classification (5), the service accounting system (3) being connected to a main accounting system (1) comprising a main account (2), a by the classification (5) predetermined part of the main account (2) being transferable to the service account (4).
- 10 2. A service accounting system (3) as recited in claim 1 wherein the service accounting system (3) being connected to a main accounting system (1) comprising a main account (2), the main account (2) being a prepaid account.
- 15 3. The service accounting system (3) as recited in any of the claims 1-2 wherein the service accounting system (3) further being arranged for transmitting a recharging request to the main accounting system (1), the recharging request comprising a requested amount of money, the requested amount of money being determined by the classification (5).
- 20 4. The service accounting system (3) as recited in claim 3 wherein said recharging request is transmitted when the service account (4) reaches a predefined minimum level.
- 25 5. The service accounting system (3) as recited in claim 3 wherein said recharging request is transmitted on a predefined point of time.
- 30 6. The service accounting system (3) as recited in claim 3 wherein said recharging request is transmitted on an end user request.

7. The service accounting system (3) as recited in any of preceding claims wherein the service account (4) having a non-monetary balance, said non-monetary balance being
5 calculated from a monetary balance transferred from the main account (2) to the service account (4).

8. The service accounting system (3) as recited in any of the claims 1-7 wherein in case said service account (4) has
10 insufficient balance, the service accounting system (3) being arranged to take actions based on the classification (5).

9. The service accounting system (3) as recited in any of
15 the claims 1-7 wherein in case said main account (2) has insufficient balance, the service accounting system (3) being arranged to take actions based on the classification (5).

20 10. The service accounting system (3) as recited in any of the claims 8-9 wherein disallowing usage of a service associated to said classification (5).

11. The service accounting system (3) as recited in any of
25 the preceding claims wherein in case there are two or more service accounts (4), the service accounts (4) comprising a priority identification (6).

12. The service accounting system (3) as recited in claim
30 11 wherein the service accounts (4) are dealt with in the order of their priority.

13. Method used in the system according to any of the preceding claims.

5

10

Abstract

SERVICE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND METHOD

5 The present invention is related to a service accounting system (3) containing one or more classified service accounts (4), in particular for mobile/cellular services. More specifically, a service accounting system (3) connected to a main accounting system (1), part of a
10 main account (2) being transferable to a service account (4), and the use thereof are described. The invention provides a solution to deal with the accounting of differentiated services. In particular a solution is provided to give users control over their expenses on a
15 differentiated service basis. Also to service providers a solution is provided to take actions on a differentiated services account basis.

(Figure 1)

20

Figures

Fig.1

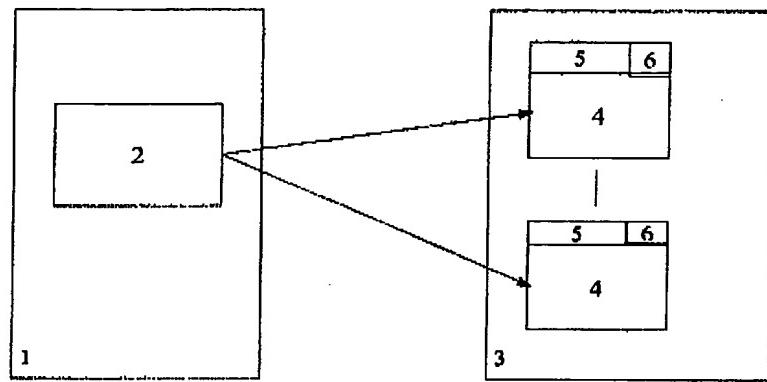


Fig.2

